SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1853. NO. 18.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raeigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars. Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys, Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Raleigh and Gaston Road.

"ORDERED that the President advertise for sale, under the charter, all Stock on which the Instalments shall not have been paid in full, on the 1st day of February next."

The attention of subscribers to the Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company is particularly called to the above order. Payments may be made to W. W. Vass, Treasurer and Secretary, or to any one of the Directors of the Company.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Office, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, December 20th, 1852. 12—td.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Super Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sperm, Adamantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Candles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Blister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by

SELBY & MURRAY.

September. 1—9

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Muslins de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Sealsand Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Basket-, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

State of North Carolina---NASH COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Rentfrow and wife Cally, William H. High and wife Alsy, *vs.* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Prigdin. Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Land, of the estate of Hardy Prigdin, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Pridgin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday in November, A. D., 1852.

G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

December 19, 1852. (Pr adv. $5,62½.) 11—6w.

State of North Carolina---NASH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Rentfrow and wife Cally, William H High and wife Alsy, *vs.* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Pridgin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal. Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatmon and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Slaves (of the estate of Hardy Pridgin, dec'd.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Pridgin, Calvin, Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneale Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2n. Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of November, A. D., 1852

G. W WARD, C. C. C.

December 19, 1852. (Pr adv $5.52½.) 11—6w

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Tu-pen-tine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

$ 300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Wilson England, late of the county of Catawba, stands charged with the murder of one Nathaniel Wilson in the said county, and that the said England has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said England may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Catawba County

DESCRIPTION.

Wilson England is described to be about 26 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches in height, hair and complexion rather light—lean, thin visaged and spare made eyes and mouth somewhat distorted, slight stammering in his speech, fond of disputation, and has been engaged in teaching English Grammar and Elocution.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1852. 9—4w.

The Western Democrat and Lincolnton Republican will insert four times.

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of *Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,* which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street, next door to Mr. Pattin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —2m.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept 1st, 1852. 85—

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*
T. J. HORNER, *Assistant.*

THE next session of this School will commence the 1st Monday in January. The Principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders at $9 per month. Boys boarding in the village will be visited at their rooms every evening by the principal or his assistant.

T. H WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, Granville, Nov. 16, 1852. 4—6w.

A good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's dressed and undressed MOROCCO BOOTEES, Also a great variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Black and colored Prunella and lasting GAITERS. Come and supply yourselves at A. J. PARTIN'S.

Raleigh, Sign of the Big Boot.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

T. M. ARRINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TARBOROUGH, N. C.

December 10th, 1852. 7—8t pd.

Hilliardston Male Academy.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Tuesday, January 4th, 1853.

This School is situated in a very healthy, hospitable and moral neighborhood. The public may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the scholars.

TUITION—Classics, $ 15 00
English, 10 00
Board, including washing, &c. 7 00 per month.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter the school; no deduction for loss of time thereafter, except in case of protracted illness or urgent necessity.

J. H. McDADE, Principal.

Hilliardston, Nash county, N. C., December 20th, 1852. 951—w3w.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Spring Session of 1853, the 21st under the present Principals, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, will commence on Monday the 3rd of January, and close on the last Friday in May. It is earnestly hoped that Parents and Guardains will make every reasonable effort to have their daughters and wards in school from the first to the last day of the session. The Principal will take pleasure in sending a copy of the Circular to any who may desire full particulars. He would also state that the services of some young Ladies of very high qualifications as Teachers either of the solid branches of English, or in Music, French, Drawing &c., may be secured after the close of the next Session.

JOHN D. HAWKINS,
Pres't Board Trustees.

Dec. 16th 1852. 11—3tw.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do. black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,
At EVANS & COOKE.
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

MACK MANUAL.

DANA'S Mack Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodger's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852. 5—

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent instructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hahd and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also.

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,
Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods,* of the latest importations and fashions from *Paris* and *London,* which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots,* and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing* common and fine, remarkably cheap.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

R. H. GRAVES, A. M., *Principal.*
Wm. M. KILPATRICK, *Assistant.*

THE Classical course will be such as to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in College.

The scientific course will embrace the higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Special attention will be given to the English branches.

TERMS:

For those pursuing the classical or scientific course $21 per session of 20 weeks.

For others $16.

The next session will commence on the 12th January, 1853.

December 27, 1852. 12—3w.

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's Female School.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE winter session will commence on Wednesday, the 12th of January next. The school is furnished with a new and complete apparatus, and the young ladies have access to an extensive library. Persons desiring to place their daughters or wards in this school will address REV. R. BURWELL,

Hillsboro', N. C.

Dec. 16, 1852. 10—w4w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 21st term of this School will commence on the 6th of January, 1853. The expense of the board of pupils with tuition in English, French, and Music, is $125,00, for a term of 5 months.

For a circular containing full information, apply to the Rector. ALDERT SMEDES.

Nov. 20, 1852. 4—6w.

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of Gents fine Calf Stitched Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 pairs business boots. A. J. PARTIN.

Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1852. 88—

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature to incorporate the "Manteo Mining Company."

Nov 20, 1852. 4—

Old English Pine Apples, and Philadelphia made Cheese, just arrived at TUCKER'S.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Monday, the 3rd of January next, under the charge of Mr. A. DAVIS, a gentleman of several years experience as a teacher. The Academy is situated about a half mile from the old Midway Academy, equi-distant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs, in one of the most healthy sections of the State.

This institution is preparatory to any College the student may prefer The rooms will be neat and comfortable and every facility afforded the students to enable them to pursue their studies. Board can be had with either of the subscribers and Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, at $7,00 per month. No extra charge for lights.

English Branches $10 per session,
Languages $15 per session.

W. J. BRANCH,
JOHN J. JONES,
THOMAS A. PERSON,
NATH'L. H. MACON.

Nov. 8, 1852. 6—4w.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Germanton, N. C.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.

RUFUS R. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English.

IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THE next session of this Institution will open Thursday, January 6th, 1853. It is very important that those intending to enter, should be present on the first day. The several departments mentioned above will receive the special attention of those having charge of them. In the department of Natural Science weekly lectures will be delivered. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is superior, and cost nearly $700 The Cabinet of Minera's and Fossils numbers 5 or 600 specimens; and the Library nearly 700 volumes of new books.

The prices of tuition are 7, 10 and $15 per session. Board is $6 per month, including fuel and was hing.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal.

November 26th, 1852. 5—16thJan.

Select Classical and Mathematical School,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. Principal.

THE exercices of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

The Principal has been successfully engaged in the business of instructing Boys in North Carolina for twenty-two years, and in Warrenton for the last thirteen years. Particular attention is given to the moral as well as the intellectual training of the Boys. The Principal relies upon the merits of the School for the patronage of an enlightened community.

TERMS:

For Board for the session of five months,	$50,00
" Fuel, Lights, &c., in Room,	5,00
" Tuition in Languages, Mathematics,	17,50
" " in English branches,	12,50
" " in French, (extra,)	10,00
" Fuel in School Room,	1 00

December 18, 1852. 11—4w.

THE TONGUE OF NESTOR

That dropped words "like honey" from his lips, entransing his hearers with a voice more musical than the notes of "dying swans," could not have had a subject to exhausted "The Lava Floods of Eloquence" possessing more interest to the Human Family than the World-Wide Renown and Brilliant Luck of that Truly Fortunate and Old Established Lottery Firm,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose matchless fame, "in days of yore" would not only have been saluted by the strains of Memnon's Lute whose silvery tones hail'd "Aurora's Birth;" but the magic skill of the Chisel of Lyssippus, would have left to "After Ages," a monument to their memory, more towering in its solemn grandeur, than the Mausoleum of Caria's King.

Restless Spirit of Crœsus, Son of Halyattes! Gaze on our "handy work." Witness the hoards of wealth we dispense, and then in silent sorrow, hie thee back to the "Hades" again.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Sold and Paid!

Splendid Schemes for January, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Jan.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	$12	$45 00
3	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	30 00
4	24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
5	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
6	18,656	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	19 00
7	17,500	78 Nos 16 drawn	5	15 00
8	30,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
10	25,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	30 00
11	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	10	30 00
13	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
14	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	13 00
15	50,000	78 Nos 20 drawn	15	70 00
17 5 of	12,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	75 Nos 11 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	16 00
22	40.000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
24	28,500	75 Nos 13 drawn	8	25 00
25	20,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
26	37,500	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	36 00
27	27,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	5	16 00
28	12,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	4	12 00
29	64,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	20	75 00
31	31,000	78 Nos 14 drawn	10	30 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

GREAT SALE OF PRIZES!

The Grand Capital Prize of $60,000 sold in a Package of Half Tickets to an old Correspondent in De Soto County Mississippi—he had bad luck for some time but Persevered.

$24,000, in package Quarter tickets sent to Georgia.
$20,608, in package of wholes sent to S. Carolina.
$10,000, in package of whole tickets sent to N. Carolina
$35,000, in package quarter tickets sent to N. Carolina
$16,312, in package half tickets sent to Pennsylvania.
$26,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$5,000, in single whole ticket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in single half ticket sent to Tennessee.

So we go—every day selling and paying the Prizes, and raising the poor man to a level with the rich "Nabob." Thousands who once never read a lottery advertisement, are now awakening to the importance of this beautiful system of realizing Fortunes from small outlays. How easy can the price of a Package or single Ticket be saved, "little by little," to invest in the

Maryland Lotteries!

PYFER & CO. SUB-AGENTS.

Think how pleasant it will be to have "Fortune buckled on your back," in this easy manner, and no longer hesitate to make at least one trial, at the truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 1st, 1853. 14—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Tar River Academy.

THE first session of this School will commence on the 12th day of January next.

Terms per session of five months:

The Englishbranches, $7 50, $10, $12 50, according to advancement.

Higher Languages, $15.

The Trustees consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. John F. Dance, who has had charge of the School for the present year, and has given entire satisfaction. Board can be secured with the Trustees at $5 per month, which very low price is adopted for the purpose of enabling them the better to educate their own sons by securing students at a distance.

The School is located in Granville County, 9 miles west of Oxford, in a healthy and moral neighborhood, with as few temptations to vice and immorality as any, and convenient to several Churches of the different denominations. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, WILLIAM CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALKER, JAS. C. COZART,
LEWIS P. ALLEN.

Tar River P. O., }
Granville Co., } 7—w.td.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that eligible and central Ware-house (4 story) with Wharf property attached (in fee) so long occupied by him. It is one of the best stands in the City for conducting a flourishing business.

Also, his dwelling house and lot situated in a very airy and healthy part of the city. The House contains nine rooms and has every convenience. The lot is 64 feet by 200 feet, and has in addition to the dwelling a large out Kitchen, with servant's rooms above, Spring house, cistern, and well of water. The subscriber having determined to leave Norfolk, is induced to sell at a great sacrifice. Apply to

P. S. SCHLIECKES.

Norfolk, Va.

November 28th, 1852. 5—5w.

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Turner Edmundson, late of the County of Greene, stands charged with the murder of one James Taylor, late of said County, and that said Turner Edmundson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore to the end that the said Turner Edmundson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Greene County.

DESCRIPTION.

Turner Edmundson is described to be about six feet six inches high, stoops forward a little, hair and whiskers black mixed with gray, age about forty-five years, large black eyes, speaks slow and calmly under all circumstances. He was raised in Greene, from whence he removed to Texas some years ago, where his family still remains. For a few years past he has been in California.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this, the 6th day of January, A. D., 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
W. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, January, 6, 1853. 954—4tw.

The Wilmington Journal will give four weekly insertions.

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and Mr. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm. J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

J. J. BIGGS & Co.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 954—w4w.

**NEW CO-PARTNERS

The right of the Governor to appoint a Senator to succeed Mr. Mangum.

MR. HOLDEN—*Dear Sir:* The accompanying article is upon a subject of great interest, and especially to North Carolina at this time.

I have given it much consideration, and it has cost me some time and labor, of which I am desirous that any who may choose may derive the benefit.

It may not convince any one who holds a different opinion from myself; but it may suggest something to them which might not otherwise have occurred.

By giving it an insertion in your paper you will oblige

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT STRANGE.

Raleigh, January 13th, 1853.

AN ARGUMENT upon the question whether the Executive of the State has, under the Constitution, the power of appointing a Senator in place of one whose term has expired during the recess of the Legislature; where the Legislature has made no appointment in anticipation; and where neither the Legislature of the State nor Congress has fixed by law the time of appointing Senators.

At the last session of the North Carolina Legislature, notwithstanding an attempt was made to elect a Senator, it was not done because no one could have a majority of both Houses, and the Legislature therefore could not elect.

The question consequently arises, whether the State shall have only one Senator in Congress until the next meeting of the State Legislature, or shall one be appointed by the Executive of the State?

The latter part of the 2d clause of the 3d section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States declares: "And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall *then* fill such vacancies." Now, it would strike a plain man on the 4th of March next, when Mr. Mangum's term of office shall have expired, that a vacancy has happened. For there will be nobody then in the office, and it will of course be vacant, and as the Legislature will not be in session at that time, this vacancy will have happened during its recess. An unsophisticated mind would be quite at a loss for any argument against a proposition so plain. But there is a proneness in educated and ingenious minds to exercise their ingenuity in discovering in language some deep meaning which would not naturally occur to plain or illiterate men, and to extract from it some hidden element to astonish and bewilder these simple persons. And accordingly ingenuity has been taxed to prove that these few plain words of the Constitution are not to be understood in their obvious meaning.

In the first place it is said that in the case supposed there is no vacancy—that there is an expiration, and not a vacancy. What has expired? Not the office, but the term of the incumbent's occupancy. The office still exists, but as there is no one occupying it, it is vacant. If the office itself had expired it could never be renewed, for the office was created by the framers of the Constitution, and by them it was made as perpetual as the Constitution itself. They did not devolve upon any body the power of creating the office, but only the power of selecting persons to fill it. The time for which any one could fill it, under any one appointment, could not exceed six years, and when that period rolls around the office does not expire, but the incumbent's term, and when that term does so expire the office becomes vacant until some one else is placed in it. This, it is true, is only one mode by which a vacany may occur—there are others, to wit: by death or resignation, and although possibly there may still be some other, it is not clearly seen that there can be. But these three cases it seems hardly possible to doubt are all cases of vacancy. The two last are admitted to be so, and the first must be, unless we insist that an office may exist with no one occupying it, and yet not be vacant. Besides, why should the Convention use the word "otherwise," so extensive in its signification, if only two possible events were contemplated.

Again, it is said that the use of the word "happen" in this part of the Constitution, instead of occur or some other word, was for the purpose of excluding this kind of vacancy from the power of the Executive to fill. For, say they, happen cannot properly be applied to an event which will certainly take place at a given time; and when the framers of the Constitution used it in reference to vacancies they could not have intended such vacancies as would certainly occur at a given time, and purposely used the expression that their language might only apply to such vacancies as were of uncertain occurrence. Now it may not be amiss to remark, that our Constitution was intended for popular use, and although very accurately expressed, the language is free and in accordance with popular usage. Every one knows that in popular language, whether occur and happen are strictly synonymous, they are used without much discrimination. Even in penning this article, the writer has found himself inclined to use the word happen in the very places that occur now occupies, and indeed it might probably have been very correct, for a becoming recollection of the instability of every thing human renders the language of uncertainty very proper in reference to all future events; supposing happen does imply uncertainty. But it is remarkable that in relation to such events there is no one verb in our language expressing more certainty than the word happen. It has divers significations some of them implying certainty, and some of them uncertainty.

Thus Bailey defines happen: "To snatch up a thing, to fall out."

Walker defines it: "Fall out by chance, to come to pass, to light on by accident."

Webster defines it: "To come by chance, to come without one's previous expectation, to fall out."

For example: "There shall no evil happen to the just." Prov. 12 chap., 21 verse.

2d. To come, to befall.

For example: "They talked together of all these things which had happened." Luke, 24 chap., 14 verse.

3d. "To light, to fall, to come unexpected."

In Crabbe's synonimes it is said in examining the sameness of happen and chance, "to happen, that is to fall out by hap, is to chance as the genus is to the species. Whatever chances happens, but not *vice versa*. Happen respects all events without including any collateral idea. Chance comprehends likewise the idea of the cause and order of events; whatever comes to pass happens, whether regularly in the course of things, or particularly and out of order." Mr. Crabbe therefore makes happen a most comprehensive word.

"Occur" is defined by Walker "to be presented to the memory or attention, to appear here and there, to clash, to strike against, to meet."

Bailey defines it: "To meet, to come in the way of offer or present itself."

Webster defines it, primarily: "To meet, to strike against, to clash, (but this, he says, is obsolete.)

2. "To meet, to come to hand, to be presented to the mind, imagination or memory."

3. "To appear, to meet the eye, to be found here and there."

4. "To oppose, to obviate."

Crabbe has not the word at all.

Occurrence, Walker says, "is incident, accident, event, occasional presentation."

Bailey says. "a casual advanture, rencontre or conjunction of affairs—also news."

Webster says, 1 (literally): "A coming or happening, hence any incident or accidental event, that which happens without being designed or expected, any single event."

2. "Occasional presentation."

Crabbe's definition is, "event, incident, adventure."

The phrase, "*take place*," Webster defines, "to come to pass."

Betide—"to come to pass, to happen."

Befall—"to happen, to occur, (generally denoting ill.)"

It may therefore be seen that no stress can be laid on the supposition that the framers of the Constitution selected the word happen as expressing any peculiar uncertainty, but on the contrary it seems they could not have made a better selection to cover all possible cases.

But, say they, happen can never be applied to an event certain in itself, and certain in the time of its occurrence. Yet, even if this be so, when two events are spoken of in connexion, the one certain as to time and the other uncertain, their concurrence is also a matter of uncertainty; and it may well be said of the certain event, certain in itself and certain as to time, that may or may not happen at the same time with an event uncertain in itself and uncertain as to the time of its occurrence, or even if it was only uncertain as to the time of its occurrence, that it happens even in the most uncertain signification of the word.

But the occurrence of this vacancy at a particular time is not certain, because, although it cannot be postponed beyond a certain time, it may occur before it, that is by death or resignation; and if it occurs before, it cannot occur at that time, and therefore its occurrence at that time is contingent, and if it does occur at that time it may well be said to have happened even in the uncertain sense of that word.

And again, in speaking of this subject the framers of the Constitution could not speak in the indicative, but must speak necessarily in the subjunctive mood. They were not merely asserting the independent proposition that a Senator's term would expire at a particular time, but were speaking of that expiration in connexion with another event, to-wit: the Session of the State Legislature. Now allow it be as certain as you please that the term will expire at a given time, whether the Legislature of any given State would ever sit was far from being a matter of certainty, but allowing that to be certain, it was still a matter of uncertainty whether its session and the expiration of the Senatorial term would concur, and therefore their non-concurrence was a possible and even a probable event, for which far-sighted wisdom should have made provision.

Why should we suppose that the framers of the Constiiution intended to provide no mode of filling a vacancy thus occurring or happening? Is it to be supposed that the representatives in the Convention from New York, for instance, purposely intended to make an arrangement by which that State should be but partially represented at any time in the Senate, or that the representatives from any other State would do so? On the contrary, is it not certain that the representatives from each State were anxious to secure for the State they represented as full a share in the Government as possible? Any one who will examine the proceedings of that Convention will see with what solicitude each State endeavored to secure for herself as much political power as possible, and that even then the idea of sectional power had entered the public mind. For example, on the several motions made to increase the representation of particular States those in the same region of country voted together, while those in the opposite voted against them. And besides, they had already made the Senate one of the most important constituents of the Government, and declared that it should be composed of two Senators from each State. But to suppose that they used the word happen purposely for the reason assigned by those against whom we are arguing, is to suppose that they intended to exclude a State (it might be their own) from a part of its representation in the Senate, under circumstances that might occur or happen.

But it is said that it would have been indecent to suppose that the Legislature at some time before a foreseen vacancy would occur, would omit to provide for it, and therefore the framers of the Constitution did not provide for it. This is in the first place a *petitio principii*, and assumes that it is the clear duty of the Legislature to anticipate a known vacancy and to fill it, which it will be seen presently is a matter of doubt. Besides that, it leaves out of the question the possibility and even the probability that it might not be able to do so. For it is certain there are many ways in which its practicability might be defeated, one of which has occurred, in the instance before us. But allowing the argument to be plausible if used merely for insisting upon a *casus omissus*, it will not do in support of the proposition that the framers of the Constitution purposely adopted language by using the word happen, to make a case in which representation in the Senate would be for a time prevented. For it assumes that they did anticipate the very thing which the argument supposes it would have been indecent in them to anticipate. And, even if in truth, it is a *casus omissus* and they had not the case spoken of in view at all, then the assumption that they meant to exclude it, is in the face of the fact, and the reason for giving the strained interpretation contended for falls to the ground.

But it is not a *casus omissus*, for it is clear that the language used by the framers of the Constitution, taken in its popular sense, does cover the case under consideration, and those who say it does not have to wrest the language from its popular signification and draw in extraneous considerations to prevent its covering the case, and thereby make a *casus omissus*. And indeed it is conceded by those against whom we are arguing, that the language does cover the case, unless the expressions are to be understood as used to provide for it, not by supplying a remedy for the mischief, but by purposely excluding the remedy. And is it not indecent to suppose that our wise forefathers, who framed our excellent constitution, a work that challenges the admiration of the world, were so short-sighted as not to foresee the very occurrence which has taken place in North Carolina, or at least to have considered it possible, or that, foreseeing, they would not have provided for it? We have already endeavored to show that they could not purposely have omitted it, and foreseeing it, what possible reason could there have been for not providing for it other than that in their estimation it had been already done? And indeed if they did foresee it and were so determined as the argument on the other side supposes to exclude the action of the Executive in such cases, why not at once have expressed that design and not leave it to the most vague inference?

Next, it is said that the sovereignty of the States was intended to be represented in the Senate of the United States. This is true; but we deny that the sovereignty of the States resides in the Legislatures of the States. It resides in the people of the States, and is represented in the Executive and Judicial branches as well as in the Legislative. The representation of this sovereignty is apportioned among these branches, but the Legislative department can exercise no portion of this representation when it is not in session, and therefore, during its recess, so far as immediate action is concerned, the Executive being always in active existence, exercises for the time being all the active sovereignty of the State which is not exercised by the Judiciary. The Executive of the State is as much the representative of the people of the State in his own sphere as the Legislature. It would have been no more a violation of the rights of the States if the appointment of Senator had been conferred exclusively on the Executives of the several States than if conferred exclusively upon the Legislatures. It is supposing a very strange jealousy on the part of the States of their own Executives, that they would rather go unrepresented, or only partially represented in the Senate of the United States, than trust those Executives with the power of appointing Senators; and that, too, in the face of the fact that there are admitted cases in which the Executives are required to appoint them. We admit that the Legislatures are the more popular bodies, and that a very proper preference is expressed for them in the Constitution in relation to these appointments, but we deny that it was ever intended to vest in them the power of excluding their States from representation in the Senate. It was not supposed, we admit, that if a vacancy existed while a Legislature was in session it would fail to fill it, and therefore the Constitution provides in so many words that a vacancy occurring when the Legislature is not in session, the Executive may fill it till the next session of the Legislature. It provides for no more and it provides for no less, and there is no more reason for refusing to the provision application to a case that comes within its words, than for extending those words by implication to cases that do not. The strict and States rights doctrine of construing the Constitution of the United States is, to adhere to the letter, and if there are any cases in which a slight departure is deemed necessary or advisable, to make those cases as few as possible.

There is nothing in the history of this branch of the Constitution as gathered from the Journals of the Convention that formed it, from whence we can infer that there was this great jealousy of the Executives of the States, nor that there is any peculiar magic in its language as it now stands to exempt it from the ordinary rules of construction. The first proposal in relation to the election of Senators brought before that body will be found in a draft of a federal government brought forward by Charles Pinckney, vide Journal of Convention, page 72: "Article 4th, The Senate shall be elected and chosen by the House of Delegates, (meaning the House of Representatives,) &c." Next it appears in Mr. Randolph's resolutions, Journal of Convention, page 86: "The members of the second branch of the National Legislature ought to be elected by those of the first out of, &c.," which passed in the negative. It was next submitted by Mr. Wilson, page 106: "That the second branch of the national legislature be elected by the people in Districts to be formed for that purpose," and on the motion to postpone the Convention refused. On the same page a resolution was submitted by Mr. Dickerson, "That the members of the second branch of the national legislature ought to be chosen by the individual legislatures," which passed unanimously. The same was again passed, June 25th, 1787. The committee of detail, page 207, provided in their report according to the foregoing resolution. In the draught reported August 6th, 1787, page 217, it was provided "The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legislatures of the several States. Each Legislature shall choose two members. Vacancies may be supplied by the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature." Page 237 it was proposed to alter this clause so as to read as follows: "Vacancies happening by refusals to accept, resignation, or otherwise, may be supplied by the Legislature of the State in the representation of which such vacancies shall happen, or by the Executive thereof until the next meeting of the Legislature," which passed. In the final draught of the Constitution, page 353 it reads: "And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature." At page 378 we find it was finally amended by adding "which shall then fill such vacancies," implying thereby some doubt whether the right and obligation of the Legislatures to do so would have been clear without this amendment.

From all this it is very plain that the Convention was anxious to provide in all cases for representation, and in this final clause imposed it imperatively as a duty upon the Legislature coming into session after a vacancy, immediately to fill it. Shall *then*, that is, at its next meeting, fill such vacancy. What vacancy? That which had occurred during its recess. They are not enjoined to fill it before it happens, whether foreseen or not, but they are enjoined to do it at the next meeting after it happens.

It is urged, however, that if the Legislature had the power of foreseeing the vacancy, and therefore the power of filling it, that the right of the Executive is gone, that the power of the Legislature is general, and that of the Executive is special. It is admitted that the power of the Executive is limited to a single case, but that power is co-extensive with that case, and we can see no other limitation upon it; and indeed, as *may* and *shall* are synonomous in such cases, the Executive is bound to exercise the power as soon as the case occurs. As both the general and the special power are derived from the same source, it is not seen why that source is not as effectual to communicate power in the one case as in the other. In this matter both the State Legislatures and the State Executives are trustees, and if one does not fulfill the trust which the other *may* and *does*, it is not seen how any clashing of power takes place.

The two questions, therefore, come back upon us; first, is the Legislature bound to exercise the power of appointment, foreseeing a vacancy before it occurs? and secondly, will its so foreseeing it, whether it makes the appointment or not, deprive the Executive of the right and duty of so doing in the face of the very words of the Constitution?

Upon the first question, what imposes upon the Legislature the duty of foreseeing a vacancy and providing for it? Take this supposed obligation in an unqualified extent, and it would have required of the first Legislature that met in North Carolina after the adoption of the federal constitution to foresee all the regular vacancies that would occur or happen in the Senatorial representation of the State for at least that generation, if not for all time. And what qualifies this obligation, or limits it to the next vacancy that will occur? Or supposing it to be limited to the next vacancy, what prevents it from requiring the very Legislature that makes an appointment to foresee its regular termination and provide for it? And why is it not as much the duty of any Legislature preceding the foreseen vacancy as the one immediately preceding it to provide for it? See what a clashing of power is here brought about; and can it be that the framers of the Constitution intended purposely to place this element of political corruption, this subject for party scramble and management, in the very heart of the Constitution?

But it is said practice has legalized the appointment of Senators by that Legislature which immediately preceeds the happening of a regular expiration of a Senatorial term. Practice can never put a feature into the Constitution which was not there before. The most it can do is, when the language of the Constitution is doubtful, to furnish evidence of its true interpretation, but it can never be of use when the language of the Constitution is plain. The same body which makes one practice can make another; and thus if we were governed by practice we should be no better off than those nations, who, having no written Constitution, only know what their Constitution is from practice and precedent.

The truth is, the filling of a vacancy in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of a State, before it happens, however clearly foreseen, could never have been tolerated, and would have long ago been resisted as an act of high-handed usurpation, had it not been for the first section of the 4th article of the Constitution, which is in these words: "The times, places and manner of the election of Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature; but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." It is from this clause of the Constitution that the Legislatures of the States derive their whole power, real or supposed, of anticipating vacancies. Whether it is sufficient to authorize the Legislatures to anticipate vacancies and fill them, and thereby take from the Executives the power of filling them, under the very circumstances under which the Constitution has conferred it upon them, admits of some question; but it has long been acquiesced in, that the Legislatures may pass general laws declaring that a Senator should be elected by the Legislature next preceding the expiration of a Senatorial term, or at such other times as they may choose to designate, subject, however, to the overruling legislation of Congress. And that, as the Legislatures may pass a general law, therefore, when they elect a Senator at a particular time it is *pro hac vice*, an exercise of this general power. But an ineffectual attempt to do so can no more be said to be an exercise of that power *pro hac vice* than would the introduction of a general bill to fix the time of electing Senators, which did not pass, be a full exercise of the power of fixing such time.

Upon the second question, it is admitted that if the Legislature had made an appointment of a Senator, or by a general law had fixed a time of appointment preceding the regular expiration of the Senatorial term, it might plausibly have been contended that upon the occurrence of such vacancy, the Executive power to fill it would not have existed. The former case, we think, would present a question of no little difficulty; but that in the latter, the Executive power had not been superseded.

But, however this may be, the Legislature in the case before us, has made neither a full nor partial exercise of its power. It did attempt to elect a Senator, but it did not do it; and therefore did not exert its power specially. And it has not exerted it generally. For the only legislation on this subject is to be found in the Revised Statutes, chap. 72, sec. 1st, and is in these words: "Be it enacted that the Legislature of the State shall, whenever a Senator or Senators in the Congress of the United States, is or are to be chosen, at such time during their session, as they shall appoint, elect by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, the vote being *viva voce*, such Senator or Senators as may be necessary, under the inspection of two members from each House; and it shall be necessary to have a majority of both Houses to elect any person for that purpose." Now, by this act the *manner* of choosing Senators by the Legislature is distinctly pointed out; but neither the *time* nor the *place* is. The *place* is, by implication, for as it is to be done by the Legislature, wherever the Legislature is must be the *place* of doing it. But what is said about the *time?* "Whenever a Senator or Senators in the Congress of the United States, is or are to be chosen, &c." When is that? Does this act inform us? No! Where, then, are we to find this *when?* It is nowhere given us. In saying this we take it for granted that Congress has not legislated upon the subject. We are not aware that it has, and we have nowhere seen it intimated that it has. If it has, the Constitution makes its legislation upon this subject paramount, except as to the *place where* Senators shall be elected.

Even if our Legislature then had expressly provided by law, that the election of Senators should take place at the session immediately preceding the expiration of a regular term. Congress might overrule it by a law, saying that it should not be done until the expiration of the term. And can any one doubt that in that case if the Legislature were not in session at that time, that is at the expiration of the term, that the Executive of the State could appoint till the beginning of the next session of the Legislature? Of course, those who give the restricted meanings contended for to the words 'happen and vacancy' would, but no others could. If it be admitted that either Congress or the Legislature may fix the times at which Senators must be appointed, so as to prevent the Executives from filling vacancies, caused by the regular expiration of terms, it does not follow, when neither of them chooses to exercise that power, that a State shall continue without a full Senatorial representation, should a term expire when the Legislature is not in session. The Governors cannot anticipate a vacancy of any sort, because the single power conferred upon them is to fill vacancies when they have happened during the recess of the Legislatures—the Legislatures cannot on account of any inherent power in themselves; but if at all, because the Constitution has conferred upon them the power of fixing the times at which they shall elect, and because it has been acquiesced in, as we have already said, that they should anticipate known vacancies and fill them. How this would be if the question should be raised, and the right disputed, is not free from doubt. But we think it certain that when a Legislature has made no provision for filling a vacancy caused by the expiration of a term during the recess of the Legislature, the Executive may and ought to fill it.

These are our views of this case upon argument; but on whichever side of the question the strength of the argument may be, it is said that authority and precedent are against us. If authority and precedent be opposed to sound reason, they ought to be overruled. But it is believed that neither authority nor precedent is against us; but that this impression having been taken up, arguments have been invented to support the supposed precedents.

The first precedent relied on is that of Mr. Lanman, a Senator from Connecticut, and we take the statement of the case and the decision of the Senate from a note made, as we understand, by Judge Story himself in his commentaries on the Constitution, vol. 2d, page 201: "In the case of Mr. Lanman, a Senator from Connecticut, a question occurred whether a State Executive could make an appointment in the recess of the State Legislature in anticipation of the expiration of the term of office of an existing Senator. It was decided by the Senate that he could not make such appointment. The facts were that Mr. Lanman's term of service as Senator expired on the 3d of March, 1825. The President had convoked the Senate on the 4th of March. The Governor of Connecticut, in the recess of the Legislature (whose session would be in May,) on the 9th of the preceding February appointed Mr. Lanman Senator, to sit in the Senate after the third of March. The Senate by a vote of 23 to 18, decided that the appointment could not legally be made until after the vacancy had actually occurred." Here then 18 out of 41 Senators held that the Governor had, like the Legislature, the right of anticipating. In this the minority was overruled by a majority of only five. But it seems that neither the majority nor the minority in those early days thought of holding or at least putting their decision upon the grounds, that "vacancy" and "happen" had such peculiar meanings that the Governor could not appoint at all; but distinctly upon the ground that he could appoint if he had waited 'till the vacancy occurred.

And Judge Story's own remarks upon the feature of the Constitution under consideration, are worthy of notice. Story's commentaries on the Constitution, chap. 10, sec. 725, page 203, vol. 2, he says: "As vacancies might *occur* in the Senate during the recess of the State Legislature, it became indispensable to provide for that exigency. Accordingly, the same clause proceeds to declare: "And if vacancies, &c." It does not appear that any strong objection was urged in the Convention against this proposition; although it was not adopted without some opposition. There seem to have been three courses presented to the consideration of the Convention; either to leave the vacancies unfilled until the meeting of the State Legislature, or to allow the Legislature to provide at their pleasure, prospectively for the occurrence, or to confide a temporary appointment to some select State functionary or body. The latter was deemed the most satisfactory and convenient course. Confidence might justly be reposed in the State Executive as representing at once the interests and wishes of the State, and enjoying all the proper measures of knowledge and responsibility to insure a judicious appointment." It will be observed in the very outset of the paragraph that Judge Story uses *occur* as conveying the same idea as the word *happen* in the Constitution. It never occurred to him to criticise the words "happen" and "vacancy," nor that there was in the Convention a prudent distrust of the Executive of the States, nor that Lanman's case ought to have been put upon any other ground than that the Governor had appointed before the happening of the vacancy.

And what is still more to the point, Judge Story evidently understands the Convention to have adopted the third alternative of confiding the temporary appointment to some select State functionary or body, to-wit: the Executive, in opposition to leaving the vacancies unfilled until the meeting of the State Legislatures, and to allowing them to provide at their pleasure prospectively for their occurrence. And yet it is now contended, in the face of the language of the Constitution and the understanding of its commentators almost cotemporaneous with its formation, that the course adopted was to allow the Legislatures to provide at their pleasure prospectively for the occurrence of these vacancies and that the Executives should be excluded. Both Lanman's case, therefore, and the above paragraph from Judge Story, are authorities in our favor.

The next authority cited is the case of Mr. Sevier, from Arkansas. We have not at hand any statement of that case, but take it from the Speech of Mr. Brooke in the Senate on the discussion of the late case of Dixon and Meriweather. According to that statement, Mr. Sevier was received, and of course the case cannot be cited as an authority for the exclusion of anybody.

But Mr. Brooke informs us that "although the expiration of his (Mr. Sevier's) term was fixed by law, as in that of Lanman, yet from the peculiar circumstances of the case the Legislature could not have provided for the vacancy, and therefore the appointment of the Executive was sustained." What those peculiar circumstances were is not stated, nor do we remember what they were. At any rate the case is not put upon the ground that there was no session of the Legislature. And if it is to be taken that the Legislature did sit before the occurrence of the regular vacancy, and some circumstance prevented their making an election, this is a direct authority for our position. For there was in our case a moral impossibility for the majority of both houses to unite upon any one man. At any rate, the case is no authority against us.

The remaining case is the late one of Dixon and Meriweather. In December, 1851, Mr. Clay, the great American statesman, resigned his seat in the Senate to the Legislature of Kentucky, then in session, to take effect in September following, and the Legislature proceeded forthwith to fill the vacancy that would then occur, by the election of Mr. Dixon. The Legislature soon after adjourned. In June following Mr. Clay died, leaving his office vacant by death, and the Governor proceeded to fill that vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Meriweather. Mr. Meriweather took his seat and held it until the adjournment of Congress; and, on the next meeting of Congress on the first Monday of December last, the questions came up whether either of these gentlemen, and, if either of them, which was entitled to the seat; and the Senate declared that Mr. Dixon was. Now we do not perceive that this decision is either for or against the argument we have submitted. The question in our case is not involved. A vacancy was made certain at a particular time while the Legislature was in session; and the Legislature, as according to our argument it may have had a right to do, proceeded to fill it. While the Legislature was not in session a further vacancy occurred, and the Governor proceeded to fill that.

Having thus considered this important question, both upon reason and authority, we would add that it is a maxim in all construction that it should be made *ut res magis valeat quam pereat*; and also that the general purpose of the maker of any instrument should be kept in view. Now if the construction contended for on the other side is admitted, the general purpose of the framers of the Constitution that every State shall have its part in the government, will be partially defeated—that important instrument be to some extent rendered invalid, and a State for a time shorn of some of her rights, without attaining, as far as is seen, any possible good. But the construction for which we contend works no mischief, interferes with nobody's just authority, carries out the general purpose of the framers of the Constitution, and secures to each State an inestimable right—renders that instrument more efficient, and adds one more trophy to the foresight and wisdom of its immortal founders.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1853.

"LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION."

The Raleigh Register is still engaged in the desperate work of endeavoring to produce the impression that the Democrats of the House of Commons are responsible for the unfortunate scenes which took place in that body on the 22d and 23d December. Why, the bare idea of such a view of the matter is preposterous. Every body here, of both parties, knows who the revolutionary leaders were, and that they are Whigs. The Whig Speaker himself bore testimony against Messrs. Cherry, Fagg, and others; and Mr. Cherry, in turn, bore testimony against the Speaker. The Speaker declared that he violated the rules of order and prevented an adjournment, because, though a party in the movement with Mr. Cherry and others, he perceived a disposition on the part of the Democrats to make concessions—to do what he considered justice to their opponents; and yet in the face of this—in direct contradiction of the admission of the Whig Speaker himself, the Raleigh Register declares that "the loccfocos were appealed to, again and again, to give an intimation even that they would do justice; but no, they refused to give any such intimation, ready to let the Legislature expire, and leave no Senate at all, rather than do justice—rather than hazard the failure of their iniquitous gerrymander." The Editor of that paper must have tasked his talent for misrepresentation when he penned that paragraph. It is totally and entirely untrue, and every body here knows it to be so. In the first place, this "iniquitous gerrymander," as it is called, was the work of a Whig and a Democrat, appointed on Committee by the Whig Speaker himself—it was a fair and just bill, for it gave the Democrats 22 Districts, the Whigs 22, and left 6 in doubt; and it would have passed, if the vote could have been had upon it, *in a Whig House and by the aid of Whig votes.* But the revolutionary leaders determined that it should not pass—they preferred a dissolution of the government to the losss of what *they* considered a party advantage, and so they spoke on until they were overruled and silenced by their own Speaker; and their conduct on the occasion was of such a character that the Speaker was compelled by a sense of duty to rebuke them from the Chair, which he afterwards resigned, and resigned for the reason that, in interposing to prevent the final stroke of revolution and disorder, *he had taken action against the Whig party*, which had placed him in the Chair.

The Register says that on Thursday, the 23d—after the Senatorial bill had passed its second reading, and when an effort was made by the revolutionary leaders to suspend the rules and force it through its third reading before twelve o'clock, the hour fixed for adjournment—the Democrats opposed the suspension of the rules, and that "Messrs. Hill, Strange, and others of the locofoco leaders, talked against time, so as to consume all the moments left before twelve o'clock." The impression is here sought to be created that these gentlemen were parties to the revolutionary movement. Nothing could be more unfounded or unjust, as the facts will show.

On Wednesday the 22d, after the Senatorial bill had been discussed for some time, and when it was apparent that Mr. Reid's bill would pass if a vote could be had upon it, on motion of Mr. Puryear, the whole matter was referred to a select Committee of two, with directions to report that afternoon. This Committee, as we have stated, was appointed by the Speaker, and was composed of Messrs. Avery and Philips, a Democrat and a Whig. The Committee reported in the afternoon, and their report was made the special order for seven o'clock. The night session came, and it was announced by Messrs. Cherry, Caldwell, Miller, and others, at the outset, that the report of this Committee should not be adopted, and that unless the Democrats would give them a bill, and give it to them *then*, which would suit them as party men, they would consume the time of the House by speaking and by motions to adjourn, until twelve o'clock, when, by force of the joint Resolution, the two Houses would stand adjourned. And this course was pursued by these members—Mr. Cherry acting as he declared, for the bulk of the Whig party on the floor—until half-past ten o'clock, when Mr. Dobbin appealed to Mr. Cherry and those acting with him to consent to rescind the joint Resolution to adjourn, and then he had no doubt some plan could be proposed which both parties could agree upon; and he entreated these gentlemen not to endanger the very existence of the government for the sake of carrying out a party scheme, assuring them at the same time that there was every disposition in his party friends to meet them in a spirit of compromise. The appeal of Mr. Dobbin produced no effect upon these reckless disorganizers. At an early period of the night session a message was received from the Senate proposing to rescind the joint Resolution to adjourn at twelve o'clock; but the Speaker did not see fit to submit this message to the House, though by doing so he could at once have put an end to the disgraceful scene which was being enacted by some of his party friends. When half past eleven arrived, nothing having been effected, Col. Puryear—as had been arranged, no doubt, from the beginning by the Speaker and himself—introduced a Resolution to send a message to the Senate to rescind the Resolution to adjourn at twelve o'clock that night, provided the Senate would agree to adjourn at twelve o'clock next day. When the vote had been taken upon Mr. Puryear's Resolution, and a message had been received from the Senate concurring in it, Mr. Strange, of New Hanover, moved to send a message to the Senate to rescind the Resolution to adjourn the next day at twelve o'clock; and he made this motion for the obvious purpose of preventing the re-enactment on Thursday of the scenes of Wednesday night; but before the vote was taken on his motion, the House adjourned. On Thursday morning Mr. Strange's motion came up first in order, as the unfinished business; but at the request of Mr. Martin, of Franklin, he withdrew it to make way for a Resolution introduced by him, to the effect that the Senatorial bill should be taken up and considered until half past eleven o'clock; and that, when this time had elapsed, Mr. Strange's motion should be taken up and acted upon. Before half past eleven arrived amendments had been made to the bill of a character which satisfied the Whig leaders, and the bill, as amended, passed its second reading; and the Speaker then decided that, by force of Mr. Martin's Resolution, the rules were suspended and the bill could be put upon its third reading. From this decision Mr. Reid, of Duplin, appealed; and Mr. Hill, of Caswell, and Mr. Strange, of New Hanover, addressed the House against the decision. The Register says they spoke to consume time, so that twelve o'clock might arrive and the Legislature be adjourned; but *the facts* are against the Register, for by Mr. Martin's Resolution it was provided that, as soon as half past eleven arrived, Mr. Strange's motion to send a message to the Senate to rescind the joint Resolution to adjourn at twelve o'clock would come up, and therefore Mr. Hill, Mr. Strange, and others, *could not have consumed the time up to twelve o'clock.* These gentlemen were speaking in good faith against the decision of the Speaker—a decision that would not have been sustained by the House, had a vote been taken upon it. The Register knows very well that during this entire movement every Democratic member of the House, and many of the Whig members, were striving to get to a vote to rescind the Resolution to adjourn, while Mr. Cherry and others, during the whole of Wednesday night, occupied the position that no vote should be taken upon the report of the Select Committee, and that, unless the Democrats would propose a plan by which the Districts should be laid off to suit them, they would consume the time till twelve o'clock, adjourn the two Houses, and thus dissolve the government. And on Thursday morning these revolutionary leaders went still further, and assumed the extraordinary position that unless the rules were suspended and the bill was permitted to pass its third reading, they would discuss Mr. Strange's motion to send a message to the Senate proposing to rescind, until twelve o'clock, and thus break up the government! The Register knows these facts to be as we have stated them; but that paper will never admit either these facts or *any other facts* connected with this unprecedented movement on the part of its party friends.

We have shown in this and in articles which have preceded this, the following facts:

1st. That the bill, as reported by Messrs. Avery and Philips, assigned to the Democrats 22 Districts, to the Whigs 22, and left 6 in doubt.

2d. That the Whig leaders vehemently opposed this bill, and openly declared, on Wednesday night the 22d, *that before it should pass they would revolutionize the government.*

3d. That the Speaker, who was a party to the revolutionary movement up to a certain time, changed his course, but, in order to check and hold down his party friends, he was compelled to violate the rules of order of the House.

4th. That the Speaker rebuked Whig leaders for their violent and disorganizing conduct; and that Mr. Cherry retorted, and admitted that, while he was responsible for his share of the revolutionary movement, the Speaker was equally responsible and equally censurable with himself.

5th. That on Thursday the 23d, the Whig leaders having got the bill into a shape to suit themselves, insisted on passing it through its three readings *in violation of the rules of order*; and declared that, if they were not permitted to do so, they would speak against the Resolution proposing to the Senate to rescind, until twelve o'clock, and thereby dissolve the government.

6th. That fifteen Whig members, *at ten minutes to twelve o'clock on Thursday*, voted against concurring in the Senate proposition to postpone the period for adjourning—thereby evincing, to the last moment, a determination to overturn the government.

7th. *That the Whigs had a decided majority in the House—that the Democrats were, therefore, powerless—and that the Whig leaders were and are*, as a matter of course, *responsible*, from first to last, *for the disgraceful and disorganizing movements of the 22d and 23d December.*

We repeat, we have established these facts beyond all cavil or question. There they stand, and there we intend they *shall* stand. The Register may bluster and misrepresent, but the course of that print is well understood—it amounts to nothing. Intelligent gentlemen smile as they read its pretended account of this matter, while the uninformed are puzzled to reconcile its conflicting statements, and at last come to the conclusion that the Editor does not know himself what he is writing about, or what he wishes to establish.

We have written more than we intended when we commenced; but the subject is an important one, and we shall resume and continue the consideration of it in future numbers.

CITY ELECTION.

At an election held in this City on Monday last, William D. Haywood, Esq., was re-elected Intendent without opposition,

The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners: Western Ward, S. W. Whiting, and A. M. Gorman. Middle Ward, Seaton Gales, T. R. Fentress, and C. B. Root. Eastern Ward, Eldridge Smith and M. B. Royster.

Messrs. Christophers and Taylor were re-elected Constables for Districts No. 1 and 2.

☞ We lay before our readers to-day the argument we promised in our last, from the pen of the Hon. Robert Strange, of Cumberland, upon the power or right of the Governor to appoint a Senator in Mr. Mangum's place, after the 4th of March next. This argument is one of the strongest which has emanated from Judge Strange's pen, and will be read in all quarters with attention and interest.

CONGRESS—Thursday.

Senate. A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Washington was taken up, amended, and passed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad to the Pacific; which was advocated by Mr. Gwin at length. Messrs. Bell, Hamlin, Miller, Cass, Davis, Seward, and Rusk discussed the subject, all of whom were in favor of the railroad to the Pacific, but some of whom were of opinion that this bill was not in all respects the most desirable measure that could be devised. Mr. Butler was opposed to the general measure. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow; and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—After the transaction of the preliminary business, the House proceeded to the further consideration of the bill to prevent frauds on the treasury, which was discussed by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, Mr. Orr, Mr. Howard, and Mr. King of New York. They adjourned without taking the question on the final passage of the bill. *Union.*

Senator Upham, of Vermont, died at his lodgings at 10 o'clock on the 14th, after ten days sickness. The customary announcement, eulogies and adjournment over were to take place on Friday.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says Mr. Badger's nomination to the Supreme Court Bench was called up and partially acted upon on Thursday, when the announcement of Mr. Upham's death arrested proceedings. The Sun's Correspondent adds that the impression gains ground that final action will not be had upon this nomination until after the 4th of March.

☞ That oddity—Moore—of the Warrenton News, who has as large a parcel of feet as the next man, indulges in the following luminous reflections on the weather and the persimmon crop:

"The Weather—or the Winter. The Richmond Despatch prophesied last Fall that the present winter would be a hard one, basing the prophecy upon the large crop of persimmons of the last season. Thus far the state of the weather has not verified the prediction, but, on the contrary, the winter has been remarkably mild. Were we to indulge in soothsaying, we should say the large crop of persimmons last year augured a good deal of *mud* this winter, and surely the facts would sustain the prophecy. It is true we have not even an "I told you so," to back our pretensions to weather-wisdom, and shall, therefore, not urge our claims to prophetic distinction. Neither shall we attempt to explain the laws by which a large persimmon crop influences the state of the weather or condition of the earth.

After all, it is more probable that other and very different occurrences owe their origin to the influence of the persimmon crop, if not foreshadowed by it. We allude to the remarkable inertness, wrangling and do-nothingness that has characterized the legislative bodies of, at least, two States, both which States are noted for the plentitude of their persimmon crops. And this may be accounted for very rationally upon the same principle that we are told governs the actions of inhabitants of some of the low countries in a plentiful "huckleberry" season. They become as independent as wood sawyers and don't care a huckleberry for anybody, or anything."

☞ Calvin H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, has been in the City for several days past. Mr. Wiley has arranged all the Common School laws; and the pamphlet containing them, together with a synopsis of the laws from his pen and suitable forms for County Superintendents and Committee-men, will be issued and sent out with the laws and journals of the late Assembly.

Mr. Wiley is deeply devoted to the great cause which has been committed to his hands, and we have no doubt he will bring all his energies to the performance of his duties. We hope the friends of public instruction in all quarters of the State will aid him in his important work by every means in their power.

Senators. John Pettit has been elected a Senator of the United States from Indiana, to fill the unexpired term of James Whitcomb, deceased; and John M. Clayton has been elected a Senator for a full term from the State of Delaware.

The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Vice-President elect.

The Hon. Charles E. Stuart, at present a member of the House of Representatives from Michigan, has been elected to the Senate, to succeed Hon. Alpheus Felch, whose term expires on the fourth of March.

☞ Mr. Rayner has replied, as we expected he would do, to the address of Mr. Miller. His card appears in the last Register. It is generally regarded as a tame production. Mr. Rayner, by the way, denies the charge preferred by Mr. Miller, to wit, that he, Mr. Rayner, had said that he did not take a stand for the Whig nominations because he feared, as the two parties were balanced in the Legislature, such a course would injure his chance to get to the Senate of the United States. Mr. Rayner pronounces this charge false. Mr. Miller is not the man to make such an allegation without authority, and we shall see if he does not prove it on Mr. Rayner.

Caloric (Air Ship) Enterprise. The New York Journal of Commerce says: "We understand that the gentlemen through whose instrumentality the caloric ship Ericsson has been built, are so fully satisfied with the success of that vessel that it is their intention to shortly lay the keels of other and still larger ships, of the capacity of say 4000 tons, into which engines of sufficient power will be placed, to give them a much higher maximum speed. We understand that during the present year, at least six vessels of this description will be built for the same parties."

☞ The Raleigh Register repeats its statement that the Democrats of the House of Commons, on the night of the 22d December "had resolved to *force* through the House" the Senatorial bill reported by Messrs. Avery and Philips. Now, *the House contained a majority of Whigs;* and such being the case, how could the Democrats "force" any measure through? The statement of the Register carries its own refutation on its face.

Personal News. The Hon. Robert Strange, of Cumberland, Hon. R. B. Gilliam of Oxford, Hon. R. S. Donnell of Washington and Messrs. Bryan of Newbern, Barnes of Northampton, and Lanier of Granville, are in the City in attendance on the Supreme Court. The Hon. Kenneth Rayner and family left on Monday for Tennessee.

☞ On Monday at sun-rise, Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at 22 degrees, the coldest day of the present winter. Our best chance for ice probably will be during the present week.

THE JACKSON STATUE.

A statue was erected in Washington city on last Saturday (8th January) which deserves to be noticed. The merit of the work alone would be sufficient to justify a more than ordinary degree of attention, but the circumstances under which it was begun and carried to a triumphadt completion, render it an era in American art—an era in all art—and make it at least as note-worthy as any rumor set afloat by political intrigue, or circulated by the press.

The great admiration which gathered like a sunset glory round the memory of Andrew Jackson at the close of his splendid and stormy life, resulted in a determination on the part of a political Association in Washington city, to erect a great monument to his name. They raised a sum of money for the purpose—what, we do not exactly know—but not sufficient to attract the greed of foreign harpies, nor to furnish food for intrigue as to disposal at home. Indeed, we understood that considerable difficulty was experienced by this Association in discovering any competent person willing to undertake a colossal bronze statue of their hero, at the price they were able to offer; and the money they had raised lay for some time in a sort of Limbo, nobody knowing exactly what would become of it, and still fewer feeling the curiosity to enquire into its condition.

In the meantime there lived in South Carolina an illiterate and obscure young mechanic named Clarke Mills. He had been taught the trade of plastering walls; and four years ago he was working at his trade, in no manner different from the several hundred other plastering apprentices and journeymen plasterers in the city of Charleston. But this plain youth "wore yet a precious jewel in his head," which has seldom failed to prove a talisman to renown and glory, if not to wealth or fame. He had the natural *gift* for perceiving and creating the beauty of form and outline, and without any aspiration beyond the pleasure of its use perhaps, he moulded certain heads and figures in clay. The force and truth of these rude efforts attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens. They conceived the idea that they had found a rough diamond, and they got up a subscription to send him across the sea to be polished in Italy. With the money thus tendered him Clarke Mills set out on his journey, The road lay through Washington. Those who had control of the aforesaid fund there, merely learning the fact that a South Carolina sculptor was in the town on his way to Italy, and knowing no more, waited upon him and made him an offer of the money in their hands if he would execute their commission. Mills declined their proposal without hesitation. He told them that he was no sculptor—knew nothing about bronze, and had never even seen an equestrian statue, and that, therefore, the undertaking proposed to him was perfectly absurd. Here the thing would have naturally ended. Bat after the interview was over, he conceived the idea of that form and attitude, the final realization of which was the other day witnessed by the conntry. He went back to his proposed employers, told them that he could do it, and they rashly and wisely listened to his words.

The next step to be decided on, was the casting of the bronze. The moulding of a colossal statue has hitherto been reckoned one of the most difficult mechanical feats. A vast and costly machinery has been hitherto employed in such works. In only one or two places in Europe does this machinery exist, and to these places all the models have been hitherto sent for casting. But young Mills was fortunately too ignorant to know the difficulties in his way. He recollected one to have seen in his native woods an iron trace chain fall into a pile of pine wood burning under earth after the common method of manufacturing charcoal;—this chain was melted. He drew from that fact the simple deduction that if the heat of that charcoal kiln would melt brass, it would also melt zinc, copper and tin into bronze; and that if he could construct a small furnace on the plan of that kiln, *confining* the caloric of a small fire till it became intense, that he could dispense with a trip across the seas—dispense with all the old gigantic furnaces—and with a cord or two of wood make bronze enough to cast Goliah himself. Before attempting it, however, he consulted many learned gentlemen on his plan, and they all gave him very scientic and satisfactory reasons why he could not produce a great heat without a great draught; and that therefore his design was impossible. Practical men were of course more firmly set against it than the savans, but the charcoal-making plasterer remained unconvinced. He set about his work. He made his new furnace, and it *succeeded*. With a little foundry of a few feet, and a few sticks of wood, he has melted all the bronze necessary for the largest metal statuate in this country, and one of the largest in the world.

He did not accomplish his designs without many failures and much tribulation. His first bronze was bad; his moulds went wrong; he was harrassed by conceited officials, and hindered by want of money. But it is hard to stop a man of real genius when he becomes possessed—*fanatical*—on an original idea. Difficulty delayed but perfected the work; and on last Saturday, in the presence of the nation's representatives, amid the roar and glitter of a national pageant, the unlettered, untaught. "rude mechanical," *not* "bred in Athenian stall," unveiled to the world a statue which casts a shadow of eclipse on every work of art yet seen on this continent—a thing which will rank with the greatest creations of art anywhere—and the creator with the Angelos and Cellinis of the past, and with every memorable name that time will yet bring forth.

It is an equestrian statue of an American general. The horse curvets and the rider performs a salute. Both are full of spirit and fire. None can look at either, learned or unlearned, without being powerfully impressed by the energy and grace which they display, and this we take to be the true criterion of genius in art.

The creation of this statue marks a new epoch in the history of bronze and in the history of equestrian statues. The only support of all that immense mass of metal are the two hind legs of the rearing horse. No other portion of it touches the granite pedestal. The circumstance gives an inconceivable degree of lightness and vigor to the whole conception. No other equestrian statue in the whole world is made so. It has been thought impossible to sustain a weight so immense on such a support. The famous statue of Peter the Great rests not only on the hind legs, but on the tail and on a serpant twined around the legs; while the Wellington statue lately put up at Edinburgh, is almost on its haunches. Lucky is it that the Carolinian knew little of artistic tradition, and less about mechanical rule. Had he been a learned man he would never have stuck so well to the simple truth of every day experience, that two legs of a living horse of flesh and blood are enough to hold him up without breaking, or have drawn the still more simple deduction that therefore two brass legs might hold up a similar body of brass.

Richmond Examiner.

The Charleston Courier celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary on the 10th inst., by a sumptuous entertainment to the whole press of that city. It was mentioned as a singular fact that although fifty years had clasped, there was present on the interesting occasion the original founder and proprietor of the Courier, besides no less than six different foremen of the office.

☞ Mr. Badger's paper—the Democratic Free Press, Wilmington—has adopted for its motto the following sentiment of Gov. Reid: "When the principles of our party are not right, we have nothing left to battle for."

Bishop Ives. There seems to be but little doubt that Bishop Ives has *unfrocked* himself, and become a lay member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is now, it is said, in the "City of the seven hills."

The Hon. William R. King did not depart for Havana Wednesday, in consequence of the unfavorable change in the weather. We were informed last evening that the health of the honorable gentleman was slightly worse than it had been for some days previously. *Wash. Republic.*

The New York Herald says that more persons have died with small pox among the free blacks of Jamaica, within the past year or eighteen months, than have died among the three millions of slaves at the South in ten years.

The Caloric Ship. In the great commercial and shipping circles of the world, nothing has excited more interest of late than the novel discovery and enterprise of Capt. Ericsson, by which steam as a motive power is to be supplanted by caloric, or heated air; and nothing but the successful application of the actual test could remove the skepticism with which, generally, the project has been viewed. This test has, however, at length been furnished, and now all doubts of the practicability and importance of the invention are dispelled. The ship Ericsson, constructed on the new principle, made her trial trip on Tuesday morning down the bay of New York, and from the complete triumph with which the experiment was attended, there need now be no hesitation in acknowledging caloric as a great natural element adapted to locomotion, destined to work a complete revolution in navigation, and to confer an inestimable benefit on mankind.

The Ericsson was put under caloric early on Tuesday morning and started from Williamsburg between nine and ten o'clock. At 9 h. 56 m., she passed the flag staff on Governor's Island and at 10 h. 30 m. and 30 seconds, she was abreast Fort Diamond thus making a distance of seven and three-eights miles in thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds. From thence she preceded down the bay, rounded to below Spit-Head, buoy at 11h. 21 m., and there anchored in consequence of a snow squall. She returned on Wednesday, and anchored off the battery at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The distance between the stated point on Governor's Island and Fort Diamond being accurately known by triangulation to be seven miles, 660 yards, the speed attained was as stated about fourteen miles an hour. The consumption of fuel is ascertained to be only six English tons per twenty four hours, a saving, as compared with steamships of more than eighty per cent. so that a voyage round the word can be made without stopping at any intermediate place for fuel. The space now required for stowing coal can then be appropriated to carrying freight; and, not the least item in its favor, the disastrous accidents to which steamers are now liable, cannot by possibility occur with caloric ships. Besides these advantages, the machinery of a ship built on the plan of Ericsson will be of comparatively small cost, and will not require half the number of firemen and engineers; and so simple and easily managed is the machinery, that Captain Ericsson considers it unnecessary to accompany the vessel on her first voyage to London, but will confide her to a competent engineer, he himself remaining in New York to engage in building other engines for the owners of the new ship.

The New York Herald says, as a model of architecture, there is not a vessel in our splendid merchant marine that can compete with the Ericsson for graceful proportions and symmetry of build. All who have seen her, concur in the expresssion of admiration of this beautiful ship and in their opinion of her superior sailing qualities, independent of any aid from her machinery.

If the first half of the nineteenth century has been distinguished beyond all ages in the eternity of the past, for those triumphs of human knowledge—the telegraph and steam engine, and for having subjected the elements of steam and electricity to the conrtol of man, and made them subservient to his comfort and happiness—so the beginning of the second half will be no less remarkable in having made available to the same ends another element, in which a motive power was hitherto unknown to exist. The name of Ericsson—the inventor and applier of this no-system of locomotion—deserves to be classed among those of the great benefactors of the race, and is perhaps destined to occupy as high a niche in the temple of frame as Watt Fulton, or Fitch. *Norfolk Argus..*

The Caloric Ship. The success of the Ericsson on her recent trial trip at New York was complete. A few of the advantages which caloric has over steam may be summed up as follows:—1. The caloric engine burns about one-tenth as much fuel as a steam engine; hence a caloric ship of the largest size may circumnavigate the globe without stopping to take in coal; hence not a sail will be seen on the ocean in fifty years after the success of the new principle is certain; hence machinery will be applied to a thousand arts which now require manual labor; hence the possibility of that long-desired machine plough; and hence the coming of that good time when arduous manual toil will absolutely cease under the sun. 2. The cost of the caloric engine is about the same as the steam engine, minus the cost of the boilers. 3. Only one-fourth as many engine men will be requlred on board a caloric ship as are necessary for a steamer. 4. No smoke whatever will issue from a caloric furnace when anthracite coal is used, and consequently no huge, unsightly smoke pipe will be necessary and the rigging will be clean as that of a sailing ship. 5. There can be no bursting or collapsing of boilers, for the simple reason that there will be no boilers to burst. The worst accident that can happen to a caloric engine is for it to stop; nor is watchfulness imperatively required, as in no case can a dangerous accident occur. 6. Owing to the extreme simplicity of the caloric engine, the wear and tear will be very slight, and the duration of the engine proportionably long. If but half these advantages are secured by the substitution of caloric for steam in navigation, it is obvious that very important results may be anticipated. It is not expected that the Ericsson will equal the Collins steamers in speed; but her success will prove that a higher degree of power may be attained if wanted. Owing to the great difference of expense in navigation the caloric ship, passengers will be taken at greatly reduced rates. We congratulate Captain Ericsson on the happy issue of his grand experiment.

Richmond Enquirer.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., is out in a long communication, published in the Raleigh Register, in which he gives Hon. K. Rayner particular "goss." It seems that Mr. Miller, while Mr. Rayner was in nomination for the U. S. Senate before the recent Assembly, objected to that gentleman's election on account of his neutrality in the Presidential election. Mr. Rayner indirectly, but very plainly, accuses Mr. Miller of pursuing him with "unparalelled malgnity" &c., which has called down on him (Rayner,) the castigation, which is put on as decently and rubbed in as hard as a man would care to bear.

"Let bears and lions growl and fight,"
so we say. *Warrenton News.*

News has arrived from Australia to the 11th of October, being 34 days later than the advices previously received. All anticipations regarding the abundance and inexhaustible character of the gold deposits continue to be more than confirmed, and it is not doubted that the estimate of a weekly production at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 will be maintained. New discoveries are reported in various directions, and at one spot between Melbourne and Sydney, and about 180 miles distant from the former place, a locality is said to have been found which exceeds everything that has yet been described. The operations at the place are stated to be like digging in a garden, large "pockets" of enormous value being turned up at a depth of about 4 feet.

Fatal Accident. A son of Maj. Ibson Cannon, of Cabarrus, aged about 17 years, was killed on the first day of January, inst., by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. He had laid the gun down for a moment, and in taking it up again took hold of the muzzle and was in the act of drawing it to him, when the cock, hanging against something on the ground, was suddenly released, and exploded the cap. The charge entered his left side just above the hip. He died in about fifteen minutes. His father reached him in time only to receive from his lips an account of the sad accident.

He was a most promising young man, and his sudden death has cast a deep gloom over the minds of his bereaved parents, and a large circle of friends, by whom he was much beloved. *Salisbury Watchman.*

Sea Island Cotton. The first seed of the Sea Island long staple Cotton was sent from the Bahamas to Georgia in 1786, and the first experiments were made with it on the Sea Island, near the mouth of the Savannah river. The plants did not bear the first year, but, the winter proving mild, the rattoons bore fruit the year following, and thus became acclimated. The original seed came from Persia. The successful growth of this world-wide famous kind of cotton is confined to a string of islands, stretching from Georgetown, in South Carolina, to St. Mary's river, in Georgia, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, including a belt of coast not over fifteen miles wide. Its culture is now being introduced into Florida. *Charleston Courier.*

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

The President "Done" by Billy Bowlegs. We have another addendum to our history of Mr. Fillmore's diplomatic successes. From an official and reliable source, we learned yesterday that the farce got up last summer by Messrs. Fillmore and Conrad, at great expense, in which the famous Indian chief Billy Bowlegs played the principal part, has terminated, as all persons of intelligence and knowledge of Seminole character predicted, in the tragico comico finale of Billy's positive refusal to leave his native everglades, and his open defiance of the power of the Government to effect his removal.

After being humbugged by the European powers, bamboozled by the Catalan officials of Cuba, and treated with lofty scorn and ridicule, as well as foiled in his efforts, by the nigger Emperor of Hayti, Mr. Fillmore's administration lacked but one other incident to render it the most complete and elaborate comedy of blunders that was ever brought out on the political stage, and that was to be circumvented by the poor drunken Indian of Floida. This has been most effectually done by the said Billy Bowlegs. After being escorted to Washington, entertained there at the public expense, and feasted and lectured by Mr. Fillmore, and no doubt supplied with flannel waistcoats and prayer books by that worthy functionary, Billy went on to New York, where the ever-renowned Sachems of that great city entertained him at the public expense, with an unlimited quantity of whiskey and beef partook to such an excess as to produce consequences very humiliating to his admirers.

Thus honored and feted, Billy returned to the everglades full of rum and contempt for the pale-faces, and with an idea of his own importance, which fixed his resolution not to be bought off cheap. So, he very cavalierly informs General Blake, in language nearly copied after that of Soulouque's mulatto Premier, that Mr. Fillmore's propositions are declined, and that he intends to leave Florida when it is convenient and agreeable. This fact has been officially notified to the government. All the money and hospitality lavished on Billy—and there has been some profitable jobbing in this affair, which will add greatly to the resources of some unseen Galphinite—have been thrown away. Billy has bought negrees with his douceurs, and sent them to his friends in Arkansas. And now being convinced by the assurances of the President and his New York Aldermanic friends that he is a great warrior, and that his consequence is increased rather than diminished by his warlike encroachments upon the white settlements in Florida, he wisely determines to add to his value by further operations in that line. Hence his notification to Gen. Blake. A small touch of a Florida war will be an appropriate sequel to the inglorious administration which terminates on the 4th of March next.

Louis Napoleon Before and After the 2nd Dec. The observing Paris corresponnent of the Leader writes: "Since his installation at the Tuileries, Bonaparte has become, so far as the interior of the palace is concerned, invisible, inaccessible, unapproachable. At the reception on the evening of the 2d Dec., the officers of the army were not even admitted, as in the time of Louis Phillipe. Even field officers were ousted; nothing under a General or a Colonel could be admitted. Another fact was remarked. Before the 2d Dec., Bonaparte was very prodigal of shaking hands—he shook hands with everybody. On that evening, his Majesty no longer designed to grant any one this favor. This gave great offence to many of the new 'subjects' who found themselves taken in. We do not like to be played with in France. The sudden affectation of dignity grievously offended the company present. The reception was very cold, and the ceremonial not of the most exhilarating nature. The Grand Master of the ceremonies opened the doors of every saloon in succession, and shouted before Bonaparte—'the Emperor gentlemen!' whereat the whole company divided into two ranks; the Emperor passed on, barely saluting his guests to the right and left; the ranks closed again—and—all was over.

The palace is now warded by an extraordinary force of sentries. One cannot walk from the court of the Tuileries to the gardens. The good public is henceforth obliged to make a long detour of ten minutes, to get from Carroussel to the Tuileries garden. The triumphant entry into Paris exactly corresponded with the anticipatory description last week, there was no crowd; the alleys of the Champs Elysees were deserted; the population of Paris, ordinarily so fond of sight-seeing, had not taken any trouble to enjoy the spectacle. The few people who had come to witness the triumphal pomp were sullen and silent. Not a single cry from the National Guard. There was truly something sinister and alarming in this silence. When all that is now seething in the recesses of these human consciences shall burst forth in the face of day, the world will be appalled. After having seen Buonaparte pass by, I walked down the Champs Elysees to the Tuileries. Affected as I was by all these symptoms of the future, I was anxious to see the attitude of the population. At the Tuileries there was not a soul to be seen nor on the Place du Carroussel. A few children were playing at hoop with their nurses. With that excepiion not a spectator, nor a sight-seer was there. I seemed to dream. Then I felt anxious to judge for myself of the state of the city and I walked on the Rue St. Honore to the Faubourgs St. Denis, St. Martin, and St. Antoine. Every man was at work. The population had been invited to keep holiday. Not a man stopped work. The shopkeepers had been invited to shut their shops. The greater number of shops remained open.

Professor Wilson, (editor of Blackwood's Magazine, and the well-known "Christopher North,") died at Edinburgh, on the 20th ult. Professor Wilson wrote the Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life; the Trials of Margaret Lindsay; and the Forresters. He also wrote two poetical works—"The City of the Plague," and the "Isle of Palms." He wrote Noctes Ambrosiane, which have been collected and published in separate volumes, both in England and Amertca. His Life of Robert Burns is a glowing tribute to the genius and independence of Ayrshire ploughman. His latest contributions to Blackwood have been a series of papers entitled Dies Boreales or Christopher among the mountains.

The Florida Senate has passed a bill leaving it to the people in each county in the State to determine for themselves whether they will grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within their jurisdiction. A similar movement is on foot in Alabama. A State Temperance Convention, lately held in that State, drew up an act to be introduced into the next Legislature, for the purpose, as the title reads, of "enabling the inhabitants of every county, town, village, and election precinct in the State of Alabama, to protect themselves from the evils arising from intoxicating liquors."

Production of Wine in Missouri. The wine harvest of the present year at Hermann, Missouri, has turned out favorable. The yield is 6,000 gallons; and if the crop is good next year it will be 15,000 to 20,000 gallons. In the town, which is mostly inhabited by Germans, there are already two hundred acres planted with 200,000 vines, all of which will be in bearing in two years, yielding 25,000 gallons in common seasons, and 50,000 in good ones.

The Mechanical Review, published in New York, gives a table of statistics of the number of steam-engines and locomotives produced in a year at the different establishments in the United States, from which it appears that the steam-power created in a single year in the United States is equal to 713,118 horses, which is equal to the physical labor, at the present time, of 1,154,309 men, and in the fourteenth century of 357,626,730 men.

The table-moving experiment has been tried in Lebanon with complete success. We learn from the Courier that "a few weeks ago some four or five young men collected together in a private room, in one of the hotels, and after communicating a few hours with the *spirits*, not only the table commenced moving, but every thing in the room, and it had such a terrible effect on them that day-light found them lying about in different corners of the room."

During the year 1852, nine hundred and fifty-three works were issued by the publishers in the United States. Of these, twenty-five were translations, two hundred and forty-nine were reprints of English publications, and six hundred and seventy-nine were original works. Five hundred and seven were published in New York, where sixty-nine houses are engaged more or less in the publishing business. In Boston there are twenty-seven, in Philadelphia twenty-six publishing houses.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Death of Kossuth's Mother and of Lola Montez's Husband, &c.

Halifax, Jan. 13, 5 P. M. The steamer Arabia, with Liverpool dates of Jan. 1st, has put in here short of coal, having experienced very stormy weather. She brings 48 passengers. Her news, owing to the observance of the holidays, is not important.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 1st. The Cotton market has been dull all the week at a partial decline of 1-16d. per lb. The daily sales average little over 4,000 bales. Sales of the week 35,700 bales, of which speculators took 1,400 and exporters 450 bales. An error of 46,000 bales, excess, had been discovered in the stock, which now stands about 578,000 bales. The quotations are fair Orleans 6d, fair Mobile 5¾d., fair Uplands 5¾d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Sales of white Wheat at 7s. 6d., and red at 7s. 3d. Corn steady. Sales of Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour at 28s. 6d. a 29s.

Rice dull. No sales of Molasses. Sugars in fair demand for refiners. Sales of St. Domingo Coffee at 44s. and Bahia at 41s. Tea quit.

Sales of 1,000 tons Guano at improved rates.

Sales of Baltimore Bark at 8s.

Sales of Spirits of Turpentine at 50s. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Rosin, at 5s. 6d. for common.

London, Jan. 1. Sales of tallow at 45s. 6d. Coffee has advanced 1s. Prices of breadstuffs barely maintained. Cotton has declined ⅛d. Discounts were unchanged, and money in demand. Consols closed at 100¾d ex. dividend. Federal stocks in demand; others unchanged.

Commercial advices from India show little change. Money was abundant and trade brisk.

Trade at Manchester was steady.

Havre, Dec. 29. Sales of cotton at 85f for Orleans, qualities ordinary, and 88f. 50c. for Bas.

Freights unchanged.

General Intelligence.—Mr. Heald, the former husband of Lola Montez, was drowned near Lisbon, lately, by the upsetting of a yacht.

Count Villanueva, ex-Governor of Cuba, is dead.

The mother of Kossuth died at Brussels on the 28th ult. The Belgian government refused Kossuth permission to visit her.

It is reported that Mr. Barringer, the American Minister will soon resign.

A battle was faught at Montenegro between the rebels and the Turkish troops; after which an armistice was agreed upon until the Sultan's decision should be known.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ILLINOIS.

Two millions and a half in Gold—Politics—Distress among the Miners—another Earthquake—Chinese Pirates and Rebels, &c.

New York, Jan. 13th. The steamer Illinois got up this morning, having been detained off Sandy Hook by the storm since Tuesday evening. She left Aspinwall on the 3d and Kingston on the 5th. Among her passengers is Col. Moore, Postmaster at San Francisco. She brings the mails and specie brought down by the Tennessee, which arrived at Panama Dec. 30th.

Her specie amounts to $2,200,000 on freight, and $300,000 in the hands of passengers, and is consigned principally as follows: Exchange Bank, $800,000; Adams & Co., $400,000; Burgoyne and Plume $250,000; Philadelphia Bank, $100,000; Brown & Bros., $60,000. The balance is consigned in smaller amounts to various parties.

The Tennessee spoke the S. S. Lewis on the 22d, bound up.

Another earthquake occurred at Acapulco on the 18th, doing considerable damage. A British sloop of war was at Acapulco, bound for Panama, with $800,000 in gold.

The news of the result of the Presidential election had been received, and caused great excitement. The democrats fired a salute for every electoral vote received by Gen. Pierce. The news was soon spread by special express to the mines and all parts of California.

Among the passengers in the Tennessee are the Hon. T. Butler King and C. Benton, U. S. District Attorney.

At Maraposa flour was selling at $80 per bbl. Many of the miners were subsisting on beef and potatoes. Much distress prevailed.

The survey of the railroad from Marysville to Benecia had been commenced.

At Shasta City flour was reported to be selling at $2 per pound.

At San Francisco, on the 15th, flour was selling at $35. The market quiet. Business generally was dull.

Stocks of various kinds were drooping. Exchange on the Atlantic States 3 per cent. premium. Gold dust selling at 17 37 to $17 50 per ounce.

Governor of Maine.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 14th. The Senate to-day elected William George Crosby, Whig, Governor of Maine, by a vote of 17 to 14. The House being Democratic, it is not supposed it will confirm his election. It will be remembered there was no choice of Governor by the people last fall, when Hubbard, democrat, had a large plurality over Crosby, but failed of an election in consequence of the opponents of the Maine law running a third candidate.

Election of Governor.

Boston, Jan. 12. The house of delegates to-day elected Mr. Clifford (whig) governor of Massachusetts, on the first ballot. The vote stood, Clifford, 146; Bishop 84; Horace Mann, 51.

There is no doubt whatever that the senate will concur in this election.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The senate has concurred with the house in the election of Mr. Clifford governor of the State. The vote stood, Clifford 29, Bishop 4.

Washington Affairs.

Washington, Jan. 13th. It is understood that the nomination of Senator Badger for the Superior Judgeship will come up to-morrow, in executive session, and his friends have hopes of his confirmation. A member of Congress, it is said, has received dispatches from Mobile, stating that the press and bar of that city disapprove strongly of the appointment.

Sidney Webster, who will probably be Mr. Pierce's private secretary, is still here making arrangements preparatory to the President's removal to Washington.

Mr. King is somewhat better to-day. The courteous treatment he has received at the hands of the Senate has revived him. *Balt. Sun.*

Snow at the North.

New York, Jan. 13. The snow lies two feet deep in our streets, and snow has again commenced to fall this afternoon.

The Storm to the Eastward.

Boston, January 13. The storm continues with unabated fury. The snow is now 8 inches deep, and drifting badly. Neither the Fall River nor Stonington trains have arrived. The Norwich train came through in good time.

Condition of the Markets.

New York, Jan. 14. Cotton—sales of 2,000 bales at full rates. Flour—sales of 11,500 bbls. at 5 44 a $5 56 for State and 5 62½ a $5 75 for Southern and Genesee. Wheat—sales of 9,000 bushels red at $1 20. Corn—sales of 25,000 bushels at 72 a 73 cents for mixed and 71 cents for yellow. Whiskey—sales of 250 bbls. at 26 cents. Pork—sales of 250 bbls. at unchanged rates. Beef—sales of 250 bbls. Mess at $13 50. Hogs better—sales at 8 a $8 37½. Bacon—sales of 150 bbls. at 10½ a 11 cts. for Hams and 7¾ a 8 cents for Southern. Lard—sales of 300 bbls. at 11½ a 11¾ cents. Butter dull at 14 a 18 cents. Tallow—sales of 100 tierces at 10½ cents. Rice—sales of 400 tierces at 3⅞ a 4 3-16 cents. Coffee—sales of 2,500 bags Rio at 8½ a 9⅜ cents.

THE MARKETS.

Raleigh, Jan. 18, 1853.

Cotton $7 a $7.50 per hundred; corn 45 a 50 cents per bushel; meal 50 cents per bushel; bacon now 10 a 12½ cents per lb.; pork 7½ to 8 cents per lb.; fodder $1 per hundred; shucks 50 cents per hundred; lard 15 a 17½ cents per lb.; butter 20 a 25 cents per lb; beef by sides 5 a 5½ cents per lb.; eggs 12½ a 15 cents per dozen; potatoes sweet 50 cents per bushel; chickens 15 a 20 cents each; flour $4 a $4,50 per bbl.; turkeys $1,50 a $1,75 per pair; peas 60 a 70 cents per bushel, according to quality. All of the above articles are very much enquired for and in good demand.

ANNABEL LEE.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In the kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love,
I and Annabel Lee,
With a love that the winged seraphs of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high-born kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre,
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in Heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes!—that was the reason, (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea,)
That the wind came out of the cloud at night
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of many far older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling, my life and bride,
In the sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

STATE of North Carolina,—Wake Co.

John M. Fleming, Adm'r. of Haywood Roles, &c. vs. heirs at law of Haywood Roles deceased—Petition to make Real Estate assets. In Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. November Sessions, 1852.

This petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children and heirs of James L. Roles, late of Arkansas, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to answer or demur to the allegations set forth in said petition, otherwise it will be heard *exparte* as to them and judgment *pro confesso* granted.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

January 1853. (Pr. Adv. $6 62½.) 955—6w.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be held in the town of Greenville on Thursday, the 17th of February next.

All Stock not settled for by the annual meeting will be sold on Friday, the 18th of February, 1853.

R. L. MYERS, *President.*

John A. Selby, *Secretary.*

Greenville, January 12th, 1853. 18—2t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO young Men who can come well recommended both as regards business talent and moral character, to act as Salesmen in a Staple and Fancy Dry Goods establishment. No others need apply,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

January 17th, 1853. 18—

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McIlwaine, Brownley & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.

January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall,

PEPPER BOX—CLOSING UP!!

THE subscriber intending to discontinue business in Raleigh, offers for sale his entire interest, and all the fixtures belonging to

His House of Refreshments,

including the rent of the *Stand*, for one year, and Retailer's Licence, also for one year; with a new and splendid

Billiard Table, with Marble bed;

which is regarded as one of the best in North Carolina, and has only been in use a *short time*.

Among the articles of Furniture are the following:

One marble top Bureau, with looking glass attached; Marble top Wash Stand; Curtain cherry Bedstead, bed and furniture, and two other beds and bedsteads; Mahogany ward obe and candle-stand; Mahogany rocking chair; Walnut table; Marble top centre table; one dozen large arm chairs; one dozen round back sash seat chairs; half dozen Stool chairs; Carpet, looking Glass, Lamps, &c., Tables of all knds, two cooking Stoves, and one room Stove, together with a large Stock of excellent LIQUORS, of all kinds, and Segars of the choicest brands, selected by the subscriber in New York: one Milch cow and calf, three sows and pigs, and several other hogs, Kitchen furniture, crockery and Glass ware, a great variety; and all articles appertaining to the business, and useful to housekeepers. Bargains may be expected by all who are in want of anything here specified which is offered for sale.

As the business is closing up, all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the establishment will present them No long indulgence will be given, and early settlements will be more convenient for all concerned.

If any person is desirous of engaging in the business a first rate bargain may be had in the whole establishment, and the subscriber would be pleased to sell out, at one bargain, this whole complete concern.

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1852. 13—2t

P. S. If not sold privately, due notice will be given of a Public Sale.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE LATEST STYLES for the FALL of 1852.

BEEBE'S and Leary's fashionable super. Moleskin. A large assortment of HATS and CAPS of almost every style that is out this season, from the finest qualities to the lowest price. Now ready at TUCKER'S.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated in the South-western part of Raleigh, near the residence of Maj. Collins. The House is new, has two stories, and the lot has upon it all necessary outhouses. There is half an acre of ground attached.

A good bargain may be had, if application is made soon. Persons who wish to purchase, will of course examine the premises. E. A. GORMAN.

Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1852. 97—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the second Monday in January next, under the superintendence of Miss V. C. Ramsey.

Terms per session, English branches, $7.50, $10 according to advancement—higher languages, $5 each.

For Music on Piano, $18 00
" " Guitar, 18 00

Board in the village $7 per month, in the country $6. For further particulars address

P. A. DUNN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

December 30, 1852. 13—3w.

Register will please copy three times, weekly.

The Last Call.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the instalments on subscriptions to the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, which were made prior to the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, in July, 1851, are now due, and on subscriptions made to said stock at said meeting, and since that time instalments amounting to 75 per cent. are now due. By order of the Board.

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer of the Company.

January 6th, 1853. 15—2t.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1852. 95—

Boots and Shoes.

J. MILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do., a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

For Sale or Rent.

THE House and Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Henry, known as the McPheeter's place, south of the Governor's Mansion; and the House and Lot immediately opposite, formerly occupied by Col. Manly. The terms will be liberal.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1853. 15—3t.

Fancy Cloth Sack Frocks.

WE have just received this morning four dozen more of those handsome business Cloth Coats, of all colors and sizes—made up in our usual good style at HARDING'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads. 1 bale ex. et. Osnaburg. J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

LAP OIL.—Winter Strained Oil in store and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
segars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water S., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Marine & Pocket Chronometers, Duplex and Repeating Watches.

(By Appointment to the Admiralty.)

WILLIAM DIXON,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MANUFACTURER,

45 *King Square, Goswell Road, London.*

THIS certifies that the accompanying Watch No. 14713, is warranted by me to be of my Manufacture, and no Watch with my name upon it, is genuine, unless accompanied by a Certificate, bearing my signature.

I guarantee the Watch No. 14713 to keep time to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

W. DIXON.

These Watches have a high reputation in Europe and America as superior time pieces. Imported and for sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 15th, 1852. 1—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company at Wilmington on the 17th, and at Summerville on Saturday, the 22d of January, instant. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. J. JACKSON,
Treas. of the Company.

January 3d, 1853. 16—t22Jan.

☞ Wilmington Commercial and Fayetteville papers please copy.

NOTICE.

THE Legislature, at its last session, having passed an Act providing for an increase of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, books for receiving subscriptions to said Stock will be at once opened at Pittsborough under the direction of J. J. Jackson; at Wilmington under the direction of A. J. DeRossett, O. G. Parsly, John McRae and Edward Kidder; at Tersey under the direction of A. S. McNeill and Neill McKay; at Kingsbury under the direction of Henry Elliott and John C. Smith, and at Fayetteville under the direction of John D. Williams.

By order of the Board.

J. J. JACKSON,
Treas. of the Company.

January 3d, 1853. 16—t22Jan.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Monday the 10th of January next. The services of Mr. J. N. Montgomery have been secured in the Mathematical department. Mr. Montgomery is a graduate of the University of N. C., and his qualifications, moral and literary, are of a high order.

Board from $7 to $8 per month.

A. C. LINDSEY, Principal.

Yanceyville Dec. 1852. 15—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!

TATE & CO. have this day received another large lot of the latest styles of Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured by ourselves expressly for our own Wholesale and Retail trade, and warranted to give satisfaction. We name in part—extra-fine black, blue, brown and olive colored Beaver Over Sacks, fine and extra-fine Dress and Frocks of various styles, do Satin silk Velvet, Cashmere and merino Vests, fine and extra-fine black; doeskin and fancy cassimere Pants, likewise, a very large lot of medium and low priced in great abundance, all of which we will sell as low as such goods can be bought in any city in the United States, wholesale or retail. Call on TATE & Co. for bargains.

N. B. We would respectfully say to those who have left their measures for Clothing that they are all received in fine order.

TATE & CO.,
West side, Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

November 29th, 1852. 5—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 mile from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—t15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

LATE & CO. have this day received another supply of very fine medium and low-priced Clothing, the very latest style, which we are offering at reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Fayetteville Street, one door above Stith's, Raleigh.

Nov. 7th, 1852. 101—

2000 SMITH'S Mullen Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10. J. BROWN.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents. JERE. NIXON.

Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp'l. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.

WM. P. HAWKINS.

Granville county. (five miles from Henderson.)

January 6th, 1853. 15—5t.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other necessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson. N. C

JOHN W. FARMER.

December 29th, 1862. 13—6t.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

FORM BOOK.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM BOOK.

CONTAINING all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States; the act fix the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conforable to law. Complied by a member of the North Carolina Bar. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

January 11, 1853. 16—

TO MERCHANTS.—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12,00 per month.

Fees for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half of the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

L. WADDELL.

October 10, 1852. 101—

REFERENCES.

Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. H. Ruffner, D. D., Kanawha co., Va.,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, Washington city,
Dr. F. T. Stribling, Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D D., University of Va.,
Rev. R. H. Philips, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.,
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U. S. Court, Lexington, Va.,
Judge L. P Thompson, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. Moses D. Hodge, Richmond, Va.,
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.,
Rev. J. J. Smyth, Everittsville, N. C.,
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward co., Va.

The subscriber begs leave to add to his father's advertisement, inserted above, that any other information that may be desired in reference to his school, may be obtained of himself or of Mr. Cooke, at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

J. A. WADDELL.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D, F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 year establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown William s, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Kich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE spring session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of January next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS. Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15,00
English, 10,00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin and Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session. SA L W. HUGHES, Principal.

November 30th, 1852. 6—3w.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE thirteenth session of this Institution, under the direction of the present Principal, will commence on the 17th of January.

An experienced corps of Teachers in the various departments of a thorough education will act as assistants. Terms as heretofore.

Circulars containing more minute information will be forwarded to those who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, Dec 17, 1852. 13—190thJ.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not to be undersold by any one in this city.

Persons desirous of making a good bargain will therefore do well to give him a call and be convinced that the above assertion is truth and no humbug about it.

Fancy Goods, &c.

Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Guitars, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Ivory and wooden pocket Inks, Portemonnaies, Toothpicks, Canes, Ladie